

RESTORATION OF WARE CHURCH.

The parish church of Ware, in Hertfordshire, an exceedingly interesting structure of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, long disfigured by rough-cast and cement, has been gradually falling into decay, and had approached the danger point. The churchwardens and vicar (the Rev. J. W. Blakesley), co-operating well together, took professional advice, and then reported to the parishioners on the state of the church. The result of this was, that Mr. Smith, of Hertford, the county surveyor, and Mr. George Godwin, were invited to submit plans and estimates; and at a vestry meeting held last week, the perfect restoration of the church, at the cost of a large sum of money, was decided on, and Mr. Godwin was elected to carry it out. This proper determination of the parish to restore the church is the more noticeable, as Ware, it will be remembered, was the scene of a painful contention not long ago, between the vicar and the parishioners. The church will afford us subject for illustration shortly.

NOTES IN THE PROVINCES.

The citizens of Bristol will in a few weeks be supplied with pure water in several parts of the city and its suburbs, through their new water-works, from the springs at Barrow. Arrangements also are in progress to supply the highest parts of Clifton with water from the Mendip hills. The rates of charge rise from 10s. a year for a house at 10l. rental, to 40s. for one at 50l., and so on upwards in proportion. "To the prospect of health and comfort thus literally poured into their dwellings," says *Felix Furler*, "we want only a repeal of the fever-breeding window-tax to complete an improvement of even greater importance than the Health of Towns' bill of Lord Morpeth."—The foundation-stone of a new independent chapel was laid on Wednesday week before last at Marshfield, near Bristol. It is to be in the early English style, 61 feet by 36, and will cost about 700l. The building will be under the superintendence of Mr. A. N. Langdon.—The Southampton council have resolved to apply to Government for copies of the Ordnance map of their town, to be engraved at the public expense and sold at the usual low price of Government work to parties interested.—The committee appointed at Newport, I. W., to inquire into the stability of St. Thomas's church, agreed with Mr. Philip Hardwick the architect's conclusion, that the church, except the tower, should be rebuilt, and their constituents have resolved, therefore, not to take any further steps towards repairing or restoring the present building.

—St. John's schools, Worcester, built in the Gothic style from designs by Mr. Perkins, for 150 children, were opened on 28th ult.—With reference to a subscription set on foot for a stained glass chancel window for St. Martin's church, Birmingham, a correspondent of *Aris's Gazette* suggests that the pews and the barbarous brick casing on the outside should at same time be removed and the church completely restored, which could now be easily done by a church-rate, as was proved, he remarks, "by late decisions of the Lord Chief Justice, and the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol."—The pebble, or 'petrified kidney,' pavements at Leicester are being replaced by squared granite.—The first approach to the elegant luxury of a public fountain at Manchester, says the *Advertiser*, has been erected in the centre of the Smithfield market-place, where a pillar lamp throws out a great body of light above, and four lions' mouths a small body of water beneath. The whole is surrounded by a basin, which receives the water.—The new Church of St. Simon, Gloucester-street, Liverpool, was to be opened on Wednesday last. The architect, Mr. Hay, says the *Standard*, has produced his building at a cost of £400 less than his estimates, and has made a gift of a stained glass chancel window, by Hallantyne, of Edinburgh, at a cost of £120, to boot. The contractors, too, have presented a west window, of like value, by Cairney, of Glasgow. The contractors were Messrs. —Dodd, stone-mason; W. Tomkinson, bricklayer; G. Wilkinson, joiner; W. Goodwill, plasterer and slater; Cockbain and Wooley, plumbers, &c.; and B. and I. Fow-

ler, iron-founders. The style of the church is purely ecclesiastical, with arched aisles, and varnished oak-painted joiner-work and pulpit.—Kidderminster Church is closed, in order to effect the contemplated improvements in the roof and body of the church.—The Newcastle Society of Antiquaries have applied to the council for a lease of the old castle, and a donation towards putting that venerable stronghold into a creditable state of repair.—Extensive improvements are in progress at the Charity Hall, Hull. The facade will then present an unbroken range to the street, with three entrances, each surmounted by a Roman arch, and with wings of four storeys in height, and centre of three.—An improvement is being made at Beverley by the removal of the north gallery of St. Mary's Church, which, it is hoped, says the *Hull Packet*, will be only the commencement of extensive restorations.—A plan is on foot for the erection of a public hall at Ipswich, with 4,000 sittings. Of 2,000l. in shares of 2l. each, for the purpose, upwards of 600l. have been obtained within a week of the starting of the project.—The building of the St. Clement's National Schools, Leigh, was commenced on 12th inst. The design is Elizabethan, quadrangular in form, and will comprise a residence for the curate as well as for the master. The material is Kentish ragstone. The steepness of the ground has been overcome by the architect placing the buildings on a succession of terraces.—The olfactory organs of the Bungay Nuisance Committee having fallen into a state of functional collapse, the *Ipswich Journal* gently reminds their no doubt disappointed constituents, that by 9th & 10th Vict., cap. 96, boards of guardians are empowered to "take steps for the removal of nuisances in any parish where there is no town-council, public trustees, or commissioners," on certificate by two duly qualified medical practitioners, and authority by two justices of peace on complaint and evidence adduced.—The first brick of a congregational meeting-house and anti-state-school was laid on the 12th instant, at Romford.

SUN PICTURES.

We have lately seen some excellent portraits made by the Talbotype photographic process,—a process to which, up to this time, sufficient attention has not been given. Mr. Henneman, with the direct authority of Mr. Fox Talbot, the inventor, has opened an establishment in Regent-street for the production of these portraits, and here may also be seen some marvellous representations of buildings and views well deserving examination. By means of this process, a tourist with a good camera, some iodized paper, and a small box of chemicals, may bring home fac-similes of every thing he sees.

One peculiarity of this process is, that the representation direct from the object is negative, the darks are lights and the lights are dark, and that from this, by the agency of light alone, any number of perfect impressions may afterwards be obtained, so that it may be resorted to for the illustration of works. The views are taken on paper, and are therefore quite free from metallic glare.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE PIER.—We learn from a report recently laid before the shareholders, that the masonry for the pier, in course of erection at Weston-super-Mare, by Mr. Dredge, is now above the low tide, and the top of it fifty feet square, tapering in its height from sixty feet at the base, and containing about 75,000 cubic feet. The building is shingled about ten feet high on the north-west side, which stands well; and it is intended to protect it by this means still higher, as opportunity offers. The ironwork of the permanent bridge is nearly completed; namely, the bolts, nuts, and screws; and the service bridge and a considerable portion of the chains of the permanent bridge are in a state of forwardness. While the top of the work was under high-water-tide stormy weather did some little damage, but this has been made good. The engineer has since adopted the plan of fixing upright larch poles to the interior of the work, and bolting the outside face of the masonry to them with iron ties.

NOXIOUS EMANATIONS FROM CESS-POOLS, SEWERS, &c.

SHOULD THEY BE 'DISINFECTED,' OR THEIR CAUSE REMOVED WITH PROMPTITUDE, OR BOTH?

It is rather remarkable that the appalling, and as it were concentrated and warning evidence at Long Acre, of the deadly influence of the fetid gases fostered in, and emanating from, unscoured sewers and overflowing cess-pools, should have raised a host of chemical exorcists to lay these evil spirits, much rather than a potent reinforcement of uncompromising sanitary physicians, to insist upon the more speedy and effectual purgation and expulsion of their malignant causes from the 'haunts of men.' It seems to be already altogether forgotten, that in the very 'disinfection,' exorcism, or laying, itself, of these diabolical agencies, by the help of quicklime, and their consequent accumulation in the quiescent, fixed, or solid, state, within the sewer or privy at Long Acre, till their simultaneous and sudden liberation was effected by the accidental advent of a fellow-spirit of fire and brimstone—oil of vitriol,—is to be attributed the sudden and warning death of Gross by sulphuretted hydrogen. Let not even the most brilliant discovery, then, of 'disinfecting agents,' to be cast into our cess-pools, sewers, &c., for the mere temporary palliation of so enormous an evil, even for an instant lead us to overlook the paramount necessity,—now more clearly than ever manifested,—for a perpetual outcry to the Government for legislative authority to compel the thorough and frequent scouring of sewers and cleansing of cess-pools, and all other nests and harbours of so fatal a scourge.

But notwithstanding the determined agitation of this main object and end in view, disinfecting agents have proved and will prove highly beneficial, if used as a mere subsidiary adjunct to frequent scouring and removal of filth. They are by no means new, indeed; for a former government, we recollect, once paid an enormous sum of money for the public possession of one of them, namely, nitrous fumes evolved by oil of vitriol from nitre; only, in destroying one noxious spirit (for in this case it was absolute destruction to the fetid hydrogenous compounds) a rather mal-odorous though wholesome one was thus evoked. Chloride of lime, too, has been often used for their destruction, though with like disadvantage, as every one knows. But the agents now proposed, though very analogous in one or more of their elements, have the advantage, as the lime at Long Acre had, of absorbing or neutralizing noxious gases without the substitution of any other odour. Such is the chloride of zinc of Sir William Burnett, highly spoken of also for its direct disinfecting power in contagious disease; such also is the citrate of lead of a foreigner named M. Ledoyen, lately under investigation, and by means of which in solution, a rag saturated and waved about is said to have quelled the most offensive stench like magic. Nevertheless, this magical solution has been denounced by the *Lancet* as a "solemn lumbago, a delusion, and a snare,"—which certainly it cannot but be, if it merely catch its prey alive within its meshes, and allow it there to lie encoined until it 'bide its time,' as it did in the lime at Long Acre.

The *Bradford Observer*, too, notices a pamphlet on disinfection, with a similar process, discovered by a Mr. Charles F. Edgerman, late Hanoverian consul at Antwerp, and, moreover, a Manchester correspondent of *The Times*, Mr. W. Maddick, jun., declares himself to be 'the originator of this movement' at large, inasmuch as he 'long before others' matured a plan of a similar nature, which was submitted 'early last year' to the corporation of Manchester. By the way, what has become of the 'French count and his engineers,' who were not only to disinfect Birmingham by wholesale, but to do something far better, viz., regularly to remove the insidious solids, in the disposal of which they were to render Birmingham the fertile prototype of a new 'manufacture'?

CHURCH IN CHINA.—The English residents at Shanghai have resolved to erect a church, which will be the first Protestant place of worship, though not the first Christian church, ever built within the dominions of the emperor of China.